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## THE NOMINEE.

The Brilliant Career and Remarkable Forensic Triumphs of Hon. John Young Brown.

John Young Brown was born in Harlan county, in the year 1835. His family was in affluent circumstances and gave him a liberal education, graduating from Center College in the famous class of which W. C. P. Breckinridge, J. C. S. Blackburn, James B. McCreary, W. L. Dulancy and George G. Vest were of the alumni. As a boy he was remarkable for precocity of intellect, and before he was ten years of age it was predicted of him that he would be one of the foremost men of his time. Jeffrey, in one of the most readable numbers of that most readable periodical, the Edinburgh Review, devotes a chapter to Dr. Franklin, in which he advances a theory to the effect that the intellect of America's great exemplar of common sense philosophy would have been dwarfed and his usefulness to mankind impaired had he received a classical education. In that charming American biography, Kennedy's Life of Wirt, it is related that the great lawyer astonished the most cultured circles of Boston by the confession that he had never been inside the walls of a college, and one of the assembly paid him the graceful compliment of declaring that his career was a conclusive argument against the advantages of a liberal education. However that may be, whatever may be said on this side or that side of the question, there is no doubt that the emulation engendered by the association of generous youth as illustrated in that splendid class at Center, had much to do in shaping the character of John Young Brown.

When but yet a lad John Young Brown was a very Ajax in the Democratic ranks of the Green River section. While others of his age were yet in the formative state in the hands of tutors, Brown was sitting in the gates, amid the elders of the city. And there are those yet living between Salt and Green rivers who declare that as an orator he never met a rival, and would have successfully rivaled all the orators of ancient story or modern annals. Great as was Brown when a boy, he has been growing ever since. Fortunately for him, for his party and for Kentucky, he was defeated in his maiden aspiration. Had he been chosen circuit clerk of Harlan county in 1856, when he made a canvass that was the wonder of that day, reducing as he did the Whig majority from 800 to less than 100, he might have exhausted all his energies and dissipated all his splendid abilities as a mere recorder of the decrees of a subordinate judicial tribunal. That fate was averted and three years later he was the pride and the hope of a great party, and his fame extended from ocean to ocean.

When in June, 1859, then less than 25 years of age, Brown was a delegate to the congressional convention of the Democratic party of the Fifth district, he had no more idea of being the choice of that convention as its nominee than he had of being chosen Cesar of all Muscovy. Several names were suggested by the assembled delegates, and all abdicated, thinking it a forlorn hope. Finally Cripps Wickliffe, then a young and ardent Democrat, heir to a great name, nominated Brown. It was an inspiration. In a modest speech the young man declined the honor, alleging his nonage, but the convention would take no denial, and the nomination was forced on him. Never in the history of Kentucky was such a canvass made. Josh Jewett was the opposing candidate and the sitting member. He had back of him 3,000 majority and a prestige that was apparently impregnable, but the young Ajax precipitated himself into the canvass and at the first joint discussion evicted his opponent and settled the race there and then. Jewett fled and declined joint debates, but that constituency forced him to face the music, and Brown met and conquered him every four and twenty hours. When the vote was tabulated it was found that Brown's majority was little less than 2,000. Not Marshall or Menifee, nor Prentiss or Corwin, not Douglas or Wise ever achieved such a splendid triumph.

When Mr. Brown arrived at the National Capital his fame had preceded him. He was pointed out everywhere as the young champion who had unhorsed the veteran Jos Jewett. There is a tradition that John Randolph, of Roanoke, took his seat in Congress before he had attained the requisite constitutional age, but it was untrue, as it is doubtless untrue that Henry Clay was a Federal Senator before he was thirty years old.

Mr. Brown was sworn in as a Representative in Congress some time during the spring of 1860, but only a few weeks elapsed before he returned to Kentucky to participate in the tremendous political canvass of that year. He was an ardent Douglas Democrat and soon became known as the "Little Giant" of Kentucky. His joint canvass with W. C. P. Breckinridge, one of the electors on the John C. Breckinridge ticket, has rarely been equaled in the annals of Kentucky stump oratory. Except Thomas F. Marshall and Richard Menifee, it is doubtful if Kentucky has ever produced two popular speakers equal to young Brown and young Breckinridge. They had been graduated from the same class; at college there had been a generous rivalry between them. Brown was an exponent of the natural orator—the Patrie Henry school. Breckinridge was of the academic order—the Richard Henry Lee school. It was a battle of the giants and the friends of each claimed the victory for their favorite. That year Mr. Brown was invited to stump Ohio for Stephen A. Douglas, and his speeches in that State greatly added to his reputation as one of the popular orators of his time.

In 1863 Mr. Brown became a citizen of Henderson, where he has resided continuously ever since. In 1867 he was again chosen a representative in Congress by a majority of 6,000; but Stephens and Butler were supreme in that body and Mr. Brown was denied his seat on the ground of disloyalty. Gov. Stevenson refused to order another election and the district was unrepresented during the term.

In 1866 Mr. Brown and Judge Hise stumped Kentucky for the reorganized Democracy. It is difficult to determine whether the sledge hammer logic of Hise or the burning eloquence of Brown contributed most to the splendid victory of that year.

In 1872 Mr. Brown was again elected to Congress and was reelected in 1874 and in 1876. It was during the closing hours of the 43d Congress, when Ben Butler was forging chains for the South, that Mr. Brown delivered the famous Philippic against Butler. The following extract will give some idea of its tenor:

"Mr. Speaker—The South is broken. It lies in helplessness and despair, with homes dilapidated, villages wasted, its people bankrupt. Is there nothing in that situation to touch you with pity? If your magnanimity can not be touched, will you not be moved by some sense of justice? By a conspiracy between the Attorney General and Kellogg and a drunken Federal judge, the sovereignty of State was overthrown. That usurpation has been perpetuated since by bayonets. But recently, one of your generals, entered the legislative hall, as Cromwell entered the English Parliament with Col. Pride, and ruthlessly expelled the occupants. Onward and onward you go in defiance of the sentiment of the country, without pity and without justice, remorselessly determined, it seems, to drive the Southern people to destruction, to give their roofs to the flames and their flesh to the eagles. A Federal general steps on the scene and sends a dispatch to the world that the people of the State are tamendi. We have heard it echoed elsewhere that they were thieves and murderers and night-riders. The clergy of that State, Jew and Gentile, have denied it. The business men and Northern residents have denied it. A committee of your own house, a majority being Republicans, has given its solemn and emphatic endorsement, and nailed the slander to the counter.

"Now, what should be said if that accusation should come from one I speak of to men, but of language within the rules of this House—if that accusation against that people should come from one who is out-lawed in his own home from respectable society, whose name is synonymous with falsehood, who is the champion and has been such on all occasions of fraud, who is the apostle of thieves, who is such a prodigy of vice and meanness that to describe him imagination would sicken and invective would exhaust itself. In Scotland, years ago, there was a man whose trade was murder, and he earned his livelihood by selling the bodies of his victims for gold. He linked his name to his crime, and to-day throughout the world, it is known as 'Burking'.

"This man's name was linked to his crimes, and to day throughout the world, it is known as Burking. If I were to characterize all that was pusillanimous in war, inhuman in peace, forbidding in morals and infamous in politics, I should call it Butlerism."

Brown was censured by the Speaker and wore it as a badge of honor. He is the only man who ever pierced the rhinocerosian hide of Ben Butler.

Since his retirement from Congress, Mr. Brown has devoted himself to the practice of his profession. As an advocate before a jury he has rarely met his equal. Speaking of him, an able and distinguished lawyer says:

"For sixteen years John Young Brown practiced in my court, and he never appeared in a case, great or small, that he did not impress me with the idea that he had grown in intellectual stature since his last preceding appearance. The other day I heard Mr. Carlisle for the first time; he was making an argument before the Court of Appeals, and he came up to the conception I had previously formed of his splendid abilities; but he is no whit the superior of Mr. Brown as a lawyer and not his equal as an orator."

In the State convention of 1871 Mr. Brown had a great many supporters who attempted to nominate him for Governor; he had made no canvass and was not a candidate, but he narrowly escaped the nomination.

Since his retirement from Congress Mr. Brown has been a great student, spending hours in his extensive and well-appointed library, and, though in public estimation he is regarded as nothing but a prodigy of eloquence, his intimates know that he is even a more profound statesman than brilliant orator.

## THE REMEDY.

Citizens Committee Makes Its Report Regarding the Matter:

New Orleans, May 14.—On the 15th of October last, under a resolution of the city council, the mayor was requested to appoint a committee of fifty or more citizens to thoroughly investigate the matter of the existence of secret societies, or bands of oath bound assassins, which, it is openly charged, have life in our midst, and have culminated in the assassination of the highest executive officer of the police department, and to devise necessary means to the most effectual and speedy measures for the uprooting and total annihilation of such hell-born assassins, and also suggest needful remedies to prevent the introduction here of criminals or paupers from Europe.

The honorable Mayor appointed this committee, known as the "Citizens' Committee," and urged that prompt action be taken by it to carry out the purposes of its appointment. The committee was convoked, immediately organized by the selection of proper officers, adopted by a policy and a line of action, and have pursued the same conscientiously and vigorously.

The committee today made its report, and as a remedy for the existing evil the following is recommended:

First—The regulation of immigration.

Second—Reform in the criminal laws and administration of criminal justice.

Third—A law recognizing the existence of a bar association and endowing it with more power to try and disbar any attorney whose evil practices render him unworthy of being an officer of court.

The only radical remedy which suggests itself to us is the entire prohibition of immigration from Sicily and lower Italy. It was found necessary to prohibit Chinese immigration and Congress passed the necessary law. The danger to California from Chinese was no greater than from Sicilians and Southern Italians. We have had long experience with those people, and that experience has been a sad one. They are undesirable citizens and there is no reason why they should be permitted to participate in the blessings of a freedom and civilization which they are not only unable to appreciate, but which they refuse to understand or to accept.

The committee in conclusion submits suggestions regarding the jury system, and advises that the Legislature be petitioned to amend the criminal laws to meet the requirements pointed out.

Mr. Wm. Westlake, a prominent farmer and breeder of thoroughbred horses, living near Avoca, Neb., was so badly injured by being thrown from his sulky, as to be unable to raise his hand to his head. After using numerous humants and consulting several physicians without getting any relief, he asked me if I knew of anything that would help him. I recommended Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which he used, and within two weeks he had entirely recovered the use of his arm. I consider Chamberlain's Pain Balm, the greatest preparation ever produced for sprains, bruises, deep seated and muscular pains, burns and scalds. J. J. La Grange, Druggist, Avoca, Neb. 50 cent bottles for sale by Hillyard & Woods.

## CLEVELAND SPEAKS.

The Dangers of Extravagance Discussed by the Ex-President.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 12.—Ex-President Cleveland spoke at the opening of the Cleveland Democracy's new club house at this place. He has hundreds of warm friends here, and his visit to the city showed that he had grown in their esteem. Among many other things he said:

THE FIGHT AGAINST EXPENDITURES.

When I suggest to you that much sturdier fighting still awaits all those enlisted in the Democratic ranks, I feel that I am speaking to veterans who shall lose what we have gained in the people's cause. Insidiously, as they are started at every side, they are to their undoing. Awakened to a sense of wrong and injustice, promises of redress and benefit are held up to their sight "like Dead Sea fruits that tempt the eye but turn to ashes on the lips." The selfish and designing will not forego the struggle, but will constantly seek to regain their vantage ground through tempting fallacies and plausible pretexts of friendliness.

I believe that the most threatening figure which today stands in the way of the safety of our government and the happiness of our people is reckless and wicked extravagance, in our public expenditures. It is the most fatal of all the deadly broods of governmental perversion. It hides beneath its wings the betrayal of the people's trust and holds power in its fascinating glance the people's will and conscience.

It brazenly exhibits today a Billion-Dollar Congress. But lately a large surplus remained in the people's public treasury after meeting all expenditures, then by no means economical. This condition was presented to the American people as positive proof that their burden of taxation was unjust because unnecessary; and yet, while the popular protest is still heard, the harpy of Public Extravagance devours the surplus and impudently calls upon its staggering treasury for more money.

Within reach of its insatiable appetite. A few short years ago a pension roll amounting to fifty three millions of dollars was willingly maintained by our patriotic people. Today Public Extravagance decrees that three times that sum shall be drawn from the people, upon the pretext that its expenditure represents the popular love of the soldier. Not many years ago a river and harbor bill appropriating eleven million dollars gave rise to a loud and popular protest. Now Public Extravagance commands an appropriation of twenty two millions for the same purposes, and the people are silent. Today millions are paid for land-faceted subsidy; and this is approved or condoned at the behest of Public Extravagance, and thus a new marauder is turned loose which, in company with its vicious tariff partner, bears plundered benefit to the households of favored, selfish interests.

We need not prolong the details. Turn where we will, we see the advance of this devouring and destructive creature.

Our Democratic faith teaches us that useless exaction of money from the people upon the false pretext of public necessity is the worst of all governmental perversions, and involves the greatest of all dangers to our guarantees of justice and equity. We need not unlearn this lesson to apprehend the fact that behind such exaction, and as its source of existence, is found Public Extravagance. The axe will not be laid at the root of the unwholesome tariff tree with its vicious inequality and injustice, until we reach and destroy its parent and support.

But the growth of Public Extravagance in these latter days, and its unaccounted and dreadful manifestations, force us to the contemplation of other crimes, of which it is undoubtedly guilty, besides unjust exactions from the people.

Our Government is so ordained that its life blood flows from the virtue and patriotism of our people, and its health and strength depend upon the integrity and faithfulness of their public servants. If these be destroyed our Government, if it endures, will endure only in name, failing to bless those for whom it was created and failing in its mission as an example to mankind.

TARIFF AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

Public Extravagance, in its relation to inequitable tariff laws, not only lays an unjust tribute upon the people, but is responsible for unfair advantages bestowed upon special and favored interests as the price of partisan support. Thus the exercise

of the popular will for the benefit of the country at large is replaced by sordid and selfish motives directed to personal advantage, while the encouragement of such motives in public place for party ends densens the official conscience.

Public Extravagance directly distributes gifts and gratuities among the people, whose toleration of waste is thus secured or whose past party services are thus compensated, or who are thus bribed to future party support. This makes the continuance of partisan power a stronger motive among public servants than the faithful discharge of the people's trust, and sows the seeds of contagious corruption in the body politic.

But to my mind the saddest and most certain result of Public Extravagance is the fact that it stands on the very edge of the abyss, and that it is a public place which it involves. Evidence is thus furnished that our countrymen are in danger of losing the scrupulous insistence upon the faithful discharge of duty on the part of their public servants, the regard for frugality and economy that belongs to sturdy Americanism, the independence which relies upon personal endeavor, and the love of an honest and well regulated Government, all of which lie at the foundation of our free institutions.

Have I overstated the evils and dangers with which the tremendous growth of Public Extravagance threatens us? Every man who loves his country well enough to pause and think of these things must know I have not.

Let us, then, as we push on in our campaign of education, especially impress upon our countrymen the lesson which teaches that public extravagance is a deadly, dangerous thing; that frugality and economy are honorable; that the virtue and self-reliance of the people are the surest safeguards against abuses in their government, and that those who profess to serve their fellow-citizens in public place must be faithful to their trust.

Killed by Highlanders.

May 9.—The Treasurer of the El Paso, Texas, customs district, in which he says that in October last he employed a Chinese laundryman of Paso del Norte, Mexico, as a detective. It was his business to report to the inspector the arrivals at Paso del Norte of Chianamen whose intention it was to cross to the United States, when and where and how the intended to cross, etc. He seemed to do this faithfully, the agent says, and was of no little service to him. The inspector took a vacation, and on his return the last week in February he says he missed his Chinaman and thereupon began a search for him which resulted in his finding that he had been murdered in his rooms at Paso del Norte.

All the circumstances and such evidence as the agent says he could find, showed conclusively that the assassination was caused by the Chinese society or order of murderers known as Highlanders, and the cause of the murder was undoubtedly because the Chinaman acted for the inspector in the capacity above noted. The Mexican authorities made no inquiry or investigation whatever of the case.

Kate Field's new system of economy for a day's shopping may be of some value. "In filling out a list of purchases," she says, "I always try to pay for the first thing bought a little more than I had previously intended to. This induces a feeling of caution for the rest of the day, and leaves a comfortable balance when night comes." Her experience is, that to save a dollar or two on the first purchases give such a virtuous sense of well saved wealth that the most abandoned recklessness is sure to follow.

Savannah News: Elaborate preparations for manufacturing "American tin plate" are going right ahead. Dinners have been given and eaten, and now an alleged combination of manufacturers has been formed in New York at an expensive hotel. Now if they only find some American tin plate to manufacture the scheme might prove to be a gorgeous success after awhile.

As Senator Stanford could not induce the Government to loan money to the farmers he has concluded to cater to another class, and he will begin the manufacture of champagne on his big California farm. He has brought a genuine Frenchman over from Lyons to take charge of the experiment.

## MOUNTAIN BATTLE.

Fatal Encounter Between Two Factions in West Virginia.

Catlettsburg, Ky., May 13.—For the past year or more a deadly enmity has existed between the families of Robert Hall and Joseph Steele, which culminated in a desperate and fatal fight at Hagar, McDowell co., West Va., 150 miles up Tug river Saturday. The interested parties are neighbors and reside only a few miles from the scene of action. The cause of the deadly enmity could not be learned.

The Steele family consisted of the father and two sons, Hiram and Samuel. The Halls numbered five, father and four sons, James, Lewis, William and Lon. On Saturday court day, quite a crowd assembled at the temple of justice, Esq. L. T. Murphy's office. Among the number were the Halls and Steeles, and trouble was expected as each member of the opposing factions carried a rifle and revolver. The court was in session and while a witness of a friend to the Steeles was being examined a Hall sympathizer denied a statement made and a fistfight ensued; each side rallied to the support of its man and a general fight was the result. Those not interested in the fight fled to places of safety. The belligerents rushed out of doors and opened fire, each man concealing himself to the best advantage.

The fight lasted an hour and about forty shots were exchanged. Not until fire from the Steele side was silenced did the Halls cease their murderous and deadly fire, and not until then was the extent of damage done known. Both Samuel and Hiram Steele were dead, Lon Hall dying, and Lewis Hall disabled by a badly wounded hand.

The two survivors of the desperate battle left the scene of action and have not been arrested. Both were at the home of their father at last reports. When the mother of the Steele boys was notified of their death, she swore to take up arms and avenge her sons. More fighting is expected.

Buried Alive.

December, 1890, Mrs. Ella Blackman, living at Arlington, Tarrant county, died suddenly after taking a powder administered by her husband. The gossip of the community grew so strong that three months after her death the authorities had her body exhumed. The stomach and some of the other organs were placed in the hands of an eminent chemist, for analysis. In the meantime the husband disappeared. Today the chemist announced that no trace of arsenic or strychnine was found in the organs examined. After this result was made known the county authorities divulged facts until today kept secret. When the body was exhumed a five or six months fetus was found in the coffin, which had been born after the body was placed in the coffin. Some think the woman was buried alive. The mystery is deeper than ever. The woman was buried without any physician pronouncing her dead.

Says the Providence Journal: It might be assumed from some of President Harrison's touring speeches that he is really a friend of free trade and broader markets. But so also it might be assumed from his letter of acceptance in 1888 that he was a real friend of civil service reform, if only we could shut our eyes to all that has since taken place. Experience reveals differences between promises and performance that forbid forming conclusions in such matters until after the event.

Farmer Wrightman, of Indiana, found \$11,500 in cash and bonds in his wheat bin, and a few days previously to this farmer Wilson, of Iowa, found \$3,000 in his hayloft. It may be stated, however, that western farmers have of late years been getting but little money except what they happened to find.

Hundreds of school houses in Ohio are filled nightly with farmers organizing lodges of the Farmers Alliance. On Thursday 421 ages were instituted in twenty different counties of the State, Mr. Clarkson, who is organizing his little Republican League against the Alliance should be telegraphed to come home on the next steamer.

Can't Sleep Nights.

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